

TERMS.

If paid distinctly in ADVANCE, ••••• \$1 75
If not paid in advance, ••••• \$2 00
At the end of the year, ••••• \$2 00

D. R. A. B. DUKE
OFFERS his professional services to the
clients of Georgetown and vicinity.
He has removed his office to Main street be-
tween the Livery Stable and Georgetown
Hotel, with Dr. Keen, where he can be found
during the day; at night he can be found at
the Georgetown Hotel.
Jan 26, 1854.

TEXAS
REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE
Collecting & Lending Agency.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO., ATT'Y.
RECEIVED AT LAW, AUSTIN CITY, TEXAS. HOMES
IN TEXAS AND SAYS INVESTMENTS DURING
THROUGH THIS AGE OF GOLD. PROBLEMS TO THE INTERESTS
OF INVESTORS. REGISTERS OF LAND FOR SALE IN
ALL PARTS OF THE STATE, FULL DETAILS OF TITLE AND
ADVERTISING SERVICES; ALSO REGISTRATION OF TRADE
MARKS, TRADE NAMES, ETC. LANDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE OR INDIVIDUALS PUR-
CHASED AND COLLECTED, AND REMITTANCES MADE BY
EXCHANGE OR NEW ORLEANS OR ANY OF THE NORTH-
ERN CITIES, IF DESIRED. A THOROUGH AND IN-
FINITE KNOWLEDGE OF THE COUNTRY AND THE LAND
SYSTEMS SUPERIOR TO THE REST. STRANGERS LOOKING AT TEXAS MAY AL-
WAYS HAVE SOME LEADING ITEMS AND USEFUL
HINTS AT THE OFFICE OF THIS AGENCE.

Registers open for examination.
Office on Congress Avenue.
D. C. FREEMAN, Jr., N. C. RAYMOND, G. R.
FREEMAN.
June 29, 1854 10 by.

REVOLUTION IN TEXAS.

IT will be remembered, that, in the begin-
ning of her revolution in 1836, Texas offered
large bounties in land to volunteers to
serve in her armies.

We can now offer, to the survivors, and
heirs of those who served, the recovery of
all the lands promised by the Government of
Texas. We are also prepared to prosecute all
Texas land claims according to law or charter,
whether Spanish, Mexican, or American
Bounty, Survey, or Heirs' claims. Having com-
plete access to the Master rolls, Maps, Records
and other documents in the Public Offices of
Austin city, we enjoy superior advantages for
investigation of all kinds in regard to claims.

We will give particular attention to the re-
covery of lands illegally sold, for taxes or
otherwise, or to estates which have suffered
from improvidence or mismanagement of agents
or administrators.

To persons having LAND CERTIFICATES FOR EX-
CATION, we can offer particular inducements.
Our thorough and intimate knowledge of the
various lands and surveys of the state, obtained
from personal inspection, insures the most fa-
vorable locations, and perfect titles.

LONG-EXPERIENCED, and close association to the
LAND SYSTEM and our accurate knowledge of the
different classes of titles, together with the
large amount of land registered in our office
for sale, enables us to furnish prompt and
reliable information, and assistance to persons
desiring good homes, and to afford superior ad-
vantages to those wishing to make safe and
PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.

We are offering for SALE LANDS in every part
of the state—Improved and unimproved, in
every variety, and at prices to suit purchasers
of all descriptions, and in short every kind of
revenue, on the most favorable terms.

WE ARE ALSO HAVING LAND IN TEXAS FOR SALE, we
would prefer to keep books, in which are
registered descriptions [furnished by the owners]
and obtained by personal inspection] and full
exhibits of the same for all traits to be sold, thus
furnishing a cheap and effective mode of ad-
vertisement. If desired, we will examine land in
any part of the state, ascertain its value, and re-
port faithfully. Registering for one dollar.

We invite the attention of MERCHANTS
and individuals to our office as for
furnishing a speedy and effective mode of collect-
ing.

By activity, energy, and fidelity to the in-
terests of our country, we hope to merit the
confidence of the business public.

Office on Congress Avenue.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN, & CO.,
June 29, 1854 10 by.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

BANCROFT & BRO.
HAVE opened a splendid Gallery, where
they will be happy to take pictures upon
"PURE SILVER!"

almost as large as life and quite as natural—
all people with pictures taken under and over
the glass cannot do better in any place than
they can now do in Georgetown. All pictures
are taken in every way that is reasonable
and convenient.

PRICES ARE NOW REDUCED:
From Two to Thirty percent lower than they
have ever been in this place.

We have a splendid stock of

LOCKETS!
and
FANCY CASES.
CALL AND SEE!
April 27, 1854 7-15.

S. R. KEENE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, REAL ESTATE
AGENT.

Commissioner for the States of Pennsyl-
vania and Ohio.

Rent Estate bought and sold; Money Lent,
Office on 31 street, above Main, Davenport,
Iowa.

Aug 10, 1854 22-16.

G. E. PREWITT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GEORGETOWN, KY.

RESPECTFULLY solicits business in the
Courts of Court and adjoining counties.
Special attention will be given to collection of
debts.

Offices on Main street, over the store occ-
UPIED by J. W. STEVENSON.

July 29, 1854 10-10.

Flour and Meal.
BEST Flour and Meal always on hand on
Bormby by J. E. APPLEGATE.

Pure Cider Vinegar.
(Home Made.)
For sale by T. S. BARKLEY & CO.
June 29, 1854 10-10.

GEORGETOWN HERALD.

The Press is for the diffusion of Knowledge: to accomplish its Mission it must be free from all despotism of Party or Prejudice.

VOLUME X.—No. 30.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT
of
GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,
WILL OPEN ON THE
3D MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

N. B. WALLER, A. M., Principal.

THE services of Mr. WALLER have been
permanently secured. He brings with
him a reputation as an accomplished and suc-
cessful instructor of youth, warranting the
belief that no institution can surpass this in all
that is necessary to prepare young men for
college most thoroughly or to lay the founda-
tion for a substantial and well ordered edu-
cation.

Term fees of 5 months—in advance
Purchase in Primary Department, ••••• \$10 00
Higher Branches ••••• \$15 00
Additional charges for fuel, &c., ••••• 1 00
Payments made to the Principal or the Treas-
urer of the College. F. C. Mc ALLA,
Aug 18-1853. Sec. Ex. Com.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,
KENTUCKY.

THIS Institution occupies a high rank
among Western Colleges. Its Library,
Cabinets, Museum, and apparatus are unsur-
passed. Its literary course is the same as that
of Yale College, while its scientific course
embraces all the best portions of the course at
West Point.

For young men designed for practical busi-
ness there is a course of three years in which
a thorough knowledge is imparted in inorganic
Chemistry, Physiology, Zoology, Practi-
cal Engineering, Principles of Commerce, and
Book Keeping. In this practical feature the
College is believed to be unequalled. Its high
class in its foreign American scholars, and A-
merican business men. The rapidly increasing
number of Students in attendance is proof
of its high rank and efficiency.

This seat of learning is no mere experiment,
whose permanence is doubtful, and whose di-
ploma is therefore of uncertain value. It is
in a position to exercise and maintain a whole
no disciplo without the fear of extinguish-
ment; and to require of its students every
thing scholarly and manly in their deportment.
It has boarding arrangements adapted to all
classes of students; and so adjusted as to
avoid the dangers inseparable from the pro-
ceeding of 150 or 200 young men into
one building. Students for the ministry can
board for about \$40 per College year.

Others known good moral habits, for about
\$65 or 70; while those who may prefer board-
ing in private families can do so from \$60
to 100. No student is allowed to board in any
family but such on the Faculty shall approve;
and a strict but kind supervision is exercised
by the faculty over every student where-
ever he may board.

The scholastic year is divided into two
sessions. The first commences on the third
Monday in September; the second, on the third
Monday in February.

COMMENCEMENT DAY
Occurs on the last Thursday in June. Tuition
\$20 per session.

The annual catalogue may be had by ap-
plication to the President, Rev. D. R. Com-
p. L. L. D. S. F. GANO,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.
Sept 16 1852 29-15.

LIVER COMPLAINT,
Dyspepsia,
JAUNDICE,

**CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DE-
BILITY, DISEASE OF THE
KIDNEYS, AND ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM A DIS-
ORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH;**

Such as Constitution, inward Piles, Fullness of
Blood in the Head, Acidity on the Stomach,
Nausea, Heartburn, Digest for Food, Full-
ness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructa-
tions, Sinking or Flattening at the Pit of
the Stomach, Swelling of the Head, Hur-
ting and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at
the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sen-
sations, when in a lying posture, Dimpla of
Vision, Dots or Webbs before the sight, Vom-
it, and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency
of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin
Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs &
Limbs, Sudden Flashes of Heat Burning in
the Flesh, Constant Longings of evil, and
Great Depression of Spirits.

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
DR. HOOFMAN'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not
exceeded, if equalled, by any other preparation
in the United States, as the cures attest,
in many cases after other physicians had
failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of in-
fants. Possessing great virtues in the reci-
tation of diseases of the Liver and lesser
glands, exercising the most searching powers
in weakness and afflictions of the digestive
organs, they are, without, safe, certain and pleas-
ant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.
H. W. CHANEY, Millersburg, Ky., Oct. 16,
1852, said: "Having sold your Bitters some
time, I find it has given satisfaction in every
instance that has come under my notice."

Nelson & Edwards, Salvisa, Ky., June 2d,
1851, said: "We rejoice to inform you that
this justly celebrated medicine has fully main-
tained the excellent reputation which has been given
to it, and having tested its virtues we unhesi-
tatingly say it deserves it."

J. T. & J. W. BERRY, Uniontown, Ky.,
July 21, 1852, said: "We have heard of many
cures effected by the use of Dr. Hoofman's
German Bitters, and believe it to be a valuable
medicine."

J. Grant Irvine, Ky., June 26, 1852, said:
"We have succeeded in introducing your Hoof-
man's Bitters, physicians and others purchase
them by the half gallon and dozen."

Dr. P. Faile & Bro., Knobsville, Tenn.,
April 9, 1851, said: "Your Bitters are now
selling very fast, and every person that has
used it, so far as we have been able to learn,
has been benefited."

These Bitters are extremely valuable, they
prolong and strengthen the system, never
prostrate it, and can be used for infants as
well as adults.

For sale by respectable dealers everywhere.
BEST Flour and Meal always on hand on
Bormby by J. E. APPLEGATE.

Pure Cider Vinegar.
(Home Made.)
For sale by T. S. BARKLEY & CO.
June 29, 1854 10-10.

SCOTT COUNTY, KENTUCKY, OCTOBER 5, 1854

WHOLE NUMBER 498.

**CARTER'S
SPANISH MIXTURE:**



**The Great Purifier of the
Blood:**

Not a particle of Mercury in it.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Scrofula, King's
Evil, Rheumatism, Obstruction, Catarrhus,
Empyema, Pimples or Pustules on the Face,
Blow-Blows, Boils, Chronic Skin-Eyes, Ring
Worm or Teister, Sealed Head, Enlargement
and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn
Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spi-
nal Complaints, and all Diseases arising
from an injurious use of Mercury, Ins-
trusion in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has been
celebrated for the number of extraordinary
cures effected through its agency, has induced
the proprietors, at the urgent request of their
friends, to offer it to the public, which they do
with the utmost confidence in its virtues and
wonderful curative properties. The following
certificates, selected from a large number, are,
however, stronger testimony than the mere
word of the proprietors, and are all from gen-
tlemen well known in their localities, and of
the highest respectability, many of them now
residing in the city of Richmond, Virginia.

E. BOYDEN, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel,
Richmond, known every where, says he has
had the Medicine called CARTER'S SPANISH
Mixture administered in over a hundred cases
in nearly all the diseases for which it is recom-
mended, with the most astonishing good
results. He says it is the most extraordinary
medicine he has ever seen.

AGUE AND FEVER—GREAT CURE:—I
had a fever, of the most violent description. I
had several Physicians take large quantities of
Quinine, Mercuric, and I believe all the
tonics advertised, but all without any per-
manent relief. At last I tried CARTER'S SPANISH
Mixture, two bottles of which effectually
cured me, and I am happy to say I have had
neither Chills or Fever since. I consider it
the best Tonic in the world, and the only medi-
cine that ever touched my case.

JOHN LONGDEN,
Denver, Colo., says the
C. B. LEE, Esq., now in the city of Rich-
mond, and for many years in the Post Office,
has surely cured me in the astonishing efficacy
of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, as that he has
bought upwards of 50 bottles, which he has
never away to the officer. Mr. Lee says he has
never known it to fail when taken according
to directions.

DR. MINGE, a practising Physician, and
formerly of the City Hotel, in the city of Rich-
mond, says he has witnessed in a number of
instances the effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIX-
TURE, which were most truly surprising. He
says in a case of Consumption, dependent on
the Liver, the good effects were wonderful in-
deed.

SAMUEL M. DRINKER, of the firm of
Drinker & Morris, Richmond, was cured of
a severe attack of Consumption, by the use
of two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture.

GREAT CURE OF SCROPHILA.—The Edi-
tors of the Richmond Republican had a se-
vere attack of Consumption, cured of the
disease by the use of two bottles of Carter's
Spanish Mixture, combined with Rheumatin,
which entirely disabled him from work. Two
bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture made
perfect cure of him, and the Editors, in the
use of it, say they cheerfully recommend it
to all who are afflicted with any disease of the
liver.

STILL ANOTHER CURE OF SCROPHILA.—I
had a very valuable boy cured of Scrof-
ula by Carter's Spanish Mixture. I consider it
a truly valuable medicine. JAMES M. TAY-
LOR, Conductor on the R. F. & P. R. R.,
Richmond, Va.

**SALT RHEUM OF 30 YEARS STANDING
CURED**

Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, residing in the
city of Richmond, was cured by three bottles
of Carter's Spanish Mixture, of Salt Rheum
which he had nearly 20 years, and which all
the physicians of the city could not cure. Mr.
Thompson is a well known merchant in the
city of Richmond, Va., and his cure is most
remarkable.

W. M. MATTHEWS, of Richmond, Va.,
had a severe attack of Scrofula, in the worst
form, by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He says
it effectually recovered him, and considers it
an admirable medicine.

RICHARD E. WEST, of Richmond, was
cured of scrofula, and when Physicians called
confirmed Consumption, by three bottles of
Carter's Spanish Mixture.

EDWARD BURTON, Commissioner of the
Revenue, says he has seen the good effects of
Carter's Spanish Mixture in a number of
Scrofulous cases, and it is a perfect cure
for that

this enormous warlike preparation? Certainly for no external enemy—there is none. The question answers itself—it is for her very loyal subjects, the people of Cuba, that the queen of Spain makes all this warlike show.

It is impossible to conceive of any degree of loyalty that would be proof against the unparalleled burthen and atrocious system by which the mother country has ever loaded and weighed down her western colonists. They must have more or less than men if they still boast attachment to a foreign throne under such circumstances. But the fact simply is, the Creoles of Cuba are neither angels nor brutes; they are, it is true, a languishing and somewhat indolent people, lacking in a great degree the stern qualities of the Anglo-Saxon and the Anglo-Norman races, but nevertheless intelligent, if wanting culture, and not without those noble aspirations for independence and freedom, destitute of which they would cease to be men, justly forfeiting all claim to our sympathy and consideration. During the brief interval in which a liberal spirit was manifested towards the colony by the home government, the Creoles gave proof of talent and energy, which, had they been permitted to attain their full development would have given them a highly honorable name and distinguished character. When the field for genius was comparatively clear, Cuba produced more than one statesman and man of science, who would have done honor to a more favored land.

But these cheering rays of light were soon extinguished, and the fluctuating policy of Spain settled down into the rayless and brutal despotism which has become the normal condition, and a double darkness closed upon the political and intellectual prospects of Cuba. But the people are not and have not been the supine and idle victims of tyranny which Spain depicts them. The reader, who has indulgently followed us thus far, will remember the several times they have attempted, unaided as they are, to free their limbs from the chains that bind them. It is insulting and idle to say that they might have been free if they had earnestly desired and made the effort for freedom. Who can say what would have been the result of our own struggle for independence, if England, at the outset, had been as well prepared for resistance as Spain has always been in Cuba? Who can say how long and painful would have been the struggle if one of the most powerful military nations of Europe had not listened to despising appeals, and thrown the weight of her gold and her arms into the scale against our greatness? When we see how—*as we do clearly*—in a single night the well contrived schemes of an adult and unprincipled knave enslaved a brilliant and war-like people, like the French, who had more than once tested the fruits of republican glory and liberty, who had borne their flag in triumph over more than half of Europe, we can understand why the Cuban, overawed from the very outset, by the presence of a force vastly greater in proportion than that which enslaved France, have been unable to achieve their deliverance. Nay, more—when we consider the system pursued by the government of the island, the impossibility of forming assemblages and of concealing action, the presence of troops and spies everywhere, the compulsory silence of the press—the violation of the sanctity of correspondence, the presence of a slave population, we can only wonder that any effort has been made, any step taken in that fatal pathway of revolution which leads inevitably to the garrote.

If Cuba lies at present under the armed heel of despotism we may be sure that the anguish of her sons is keenly aggravated by the perfect understanding of our own liberal situations, and an earnest, ill-fated desire to participate in their enjoyment. It is beyond the power of the Spanish government to keep the people of the island in a state of complete darkness, as it seems to desire to do. The young men of Cuba educated at our colleges and schools the visitors from the United States, and American merchants established on the island are all no many apostles of republicanism, and propagandists of treason and rebellion. Nor can the captain-general with all their vigilance exclude what they are pleased to call incendiary newspapers and documents from pretty extensive circular among the "ever faithful" that liberal ideas and hatred of Spanish despotism are widely entertained among the Cubanists. A fact no one who has passed a brief period among them can truthfully deny. The writer of these pages avers, from his personal knowledge, that they await only the means and the opportunity to rise rebellion against Spain. We are too far distant to see more than the light smoke, but those who have trodden the soil of Cuba have sounded the depths of the volcano. The first try of the unfortunate Lopez expedition proves nothing contrary to this. The force under Lopez afforded too weak a nucleus, was too haphazardly thrown upon the island, too ill prepared, and too untimely attacked, to enable the patriots to rally its round standard, and thus to second the efforts of the invaders. With no ammunition nor arms to spare, recruits would have only added to the embarrassments of the adventurers. Yet had Lopez been joined by the brave but unfortunate Crittenton, with what arms and ammunition he possessed, had he gained some success, where he could have been disciplining his command, until further aid arrived, the adventure might have had a very different termination from what we have recorded in an early chapter of this book.

Disastrous as was the result of the Lopez expedition, it nevertheless proved two important facts: first, the bravery of the Cubans, a small company of whom drove the enemy at the bayonet; and secondly, the inadvisability of Spanish troops when

opposed by revolutionaries. If a large force of picked Spanish troops were decimated and routed in two actions, by a handful of unarmed and undisciplined men, taken by surprise, we are justified in believing that an effective force of ten thousand men comprising the several arms, of cavalry, artillery, and infantry had been thrown into the island, they would have carried all before them. With such a body of men to rally upon, the Cubans would have risen in the departments of the island, and her her transatlantic jewel would have been torn from the diadem of Spain.

We find the following remarks in a recent conservative speech of Mr. Lathrop, a member of Congress, from California. They present, with emphasis, some of the points we have lightly touched upon.

"I admit that our relations Spain, growing out of that island (Cuba), are of no extremely delicate nature; that the fate of that island, its misgovernment, its proximity to our shores, and the particular institutions established upon it, are of vast importance to the peace and security of this country; and that the utmost vigilance in regard to it is not only demanded by prudence, but an act imperative duty on the part of our government. The island of Cuba commands, in a measure, the Gulf of Mexico. In case of a maritime war, in which the United States may be engaged, its possession by the enemy might become a source of infinite annoyance to us, crippling our shipping, threatening the greatemporium of our southern commerce, and exposing our whole southern coast from the capes of Florida to the mouth of Rio Grande, to the enemy's scurvy. The geographical position of Cuba is such that we cannot, without a total disregard to our own safety, permit it to pass into the hands of any first-class power; nay, that it would be extremely imprudent to allow it to pass even into the hands of a power of the second rank, possessed of energy and capacity for expansion."

If Cuba come into our possession peaceably, as the fruits of a full triumph, or as a two-fold offering of her foes, after a successful revolution, we can predict for her a future as bright as her past, less desolate and gloomy; for the union of a territory with a foreign population to our confederacy is now and doubtful experiment. Louisiana, with her French and Spanish Creoles, is one of the most reliable states of the Union; and, not long after her admission, she signed, with her best blood, the pledge of fealty to the common country.

More recently, we all remember how, when Taylor, in the presence of the foe upon the Rio Grande, called for volunteers, the gallant Creoles rushed to arms, and crowded to his banner. The Creoles of Cuba are of the same blood and lineage,—Spaniards in chivalry of soul, without the ferocity and fanaticism of the descendants of the Cid. We are sure, from what they have shown in the past, that liberal institutions will develop latent qualities which need only free air for their expansion. They will not want companions, friends and helpers. A tide of emigration from the States will pour into the island, the waste lands will be reclaimed, and their hidden wealth disclosed; a new system of agricultural economy will be introduced; the woods of the island will furnish material for splendid ships; towns and villages will rise with magical celerity, and the whole surface of the 'garden of the world' will blossom like the rose.

"Rich in soil, salubrious in climate, varied in production, the home of commerce," say the Hon. O. R. Singleton, of Mississippi, "Cuba seems to have been formed to become 'the very button on Fortune's cap.' Washed by the Gulf-stream on half her borders, with the Mississippi pouring out its rich treasures on one side, and the Amazon, destined to become a 'cornucopia,' on the other—with the ports of Havana and Mantanzas on the north, and the Isthmus of Pines and St. Jago de Cuba on the south, Nature has written upon her, in legible characters, a destiny far above that of a subjugated province of a rotten European dynasty. Her home is in the bosom of the North American confederacy. Like a lost Pliad, she may wander on for a few months or years in lawless, chaotic confusion; but, ultimately, the laws of nature will vindicate themselves, and she will assume her true social and political condition, despite the diplomacy of statesmen, the trickery of knaves, or the brows of tyrants. Cuba will be free."

The Baptist, who takes exceptions to both versions, for their rendering of the Greek word baptizo, and the Unitarian who disputes their correctness in passages relating to the Trinity, might, with much more consistency refuse to read either one at school than the Catholic refuse to read the London version, or the Protestant refuse to let him use the Douay.

With the interpretation put upon the text by the different churches we have nothing to do. The text itself is the subject of quarrel, and that is, in both, substantially the same.

We know there is a sort of superstition among uneducated Catholics that the English Bible makes diversurious attacks upon the Pope; we know that many uneducated Protestants firmly believe the Catholic Bible commands fish to be eaten on Friday; and the like. And perhaps to us laymen, who do not read any version as often as we ought to, such childish actions may be excusable. But Protestant clergymen and Catholic priests know better, and they are much to blame if they encourage disputes which can have origin only in ignorance on one side, and petty sectarian bigotry on the other.

For our part we have never yet seen the copy of the Scriptures, well translated or ill, that it would harm children, or grown folks either to read. In the good time coming, when Christian charity shall bear some sort of proportion to sectarian zeal, we hope and believe it will be so thought. The Bible is older than the seats, and we trust, is destined to outlive all their controversies.

We have rarely seen this question handled in a nobler, better spirit than that which guides the remarks of the *Evening Journal*. If that spirit prevailed more universally there would be more Bible reading, and its influence would be more generally diffused. And we pray the reflecting and thoughtful to bear in mind, that those who study various translations of the Bible are less apt to incline to evil than those who read none."

right, we say, support no man—Democrat though he be—who will take a scutel, with binding him to violate the principles of the Constitutional. In a twelve-month from time every man who ever belonged to the Know-Nothings will be doing their best to prove that they never belonged to them. It will blight the political prospects of all who connect themselves with that odious order.—Wabash Valley (Ill.) Republican.

The Different Bibles.

The Albany *Evening Journal* given a historic sketch of the Bible, which we think will be interesting to our readers, and we quote it in full:

"The books that compose the Bible were first collected under the name by John Chrystostom, at Constantinople, in the fifth century. For several centuries after it was translated only into Latin. There was no English version of it in print at all at the time of the Reformation, nor until some years after the establishment of the Presbyterian, the Anglican, and the Lutheran churches. Whatever doctrines the early Reformers promulgated, they drew from the Latin version, then, as now, published and sanctioned by the Romish Church. In 1839 the first English translation was printed, made by John Wycliffe.

Others were soon put forth by Tyndale, Coverdale and Matthew. If those good men had been as learned as they were pious, their versions would not have abounded, as they do, in omissions and blunders in grammar and spelling. It was to correct these defects, and to supply the people of Great Britain with an authentic and accurate translation, that the two new Translations were commenced in the latter part of the same century; the one at London, by a conclave of English divines and linguists, and the other by a similar conclave, about the same time, at Douay, a small town in north of France. These came immediately into use in England; the one by the Catholics. Both were made from the Greek text, and both follow it, as nearly as possible, word for word. Both like all translations, doubtless have imperfections. But they resemble each other so closely that not one man in a hundred could tell the difference, except by looking at the title page.

Put the London version, of which he has such a deal, into the hands of a Catholic; and even with the priest to help him, he would be puzzled to find a single sentence that conflicts with the doctrines of his church. Put the Douay version into the hands of the Protestants, who are so much afraid of it, and if they can find doctrine therein that is not preached from Protestant pulpits, they are wise beyond their generation.

Yet from the quarrel they have got into one would suppose they were two different Bibles, with two different creeds, instead of two translations of one and the same thing.

About the only point of difference between the two versions that have ever been made the occasion of doctrinal dispute, is the translation of the Greek word metanoia. In our version it is rendered "repentance." In the Douay version it is rendered "penance;" and in later editions, with a note at the bottom of the page, saying the reader may translate it "repentance" if he prefers.

The Baptist, who takes exceptions to both versions, for their rendering of the Greek word baptizo, and the Unitarian who disputes their correctness in passages relating to the Trinity, might, with much more consistency refuse to read either one at school than the Catholic refuse to read the London version, or the Protestant refuse to let him use the Douay.

With the interpretation put upon the text by the different churches we have nothing to do. The text itself is the subject of quarrel, and that is, in both, substantially the same.

We know there is a sort of superstition among uneducated Catholics that the English Bible makes diversurous attacks upon the Pope; we know that many uneducated Protestants firmly believe the Catholic Bible commands fish to be eaten on Friday; and the like. And perhaps to us laymen, who do not read any version as often as we ought to, such childish actions may be excusable. But Protestant clergymen and Catholic priests know better, and they are much to blame if they encourage disputes which can have origin only in ignorance on one side, and petty sectarian bigotry on the other.

For our part we have never yet seen the copy of the Scriptures, well translated or ill, that it would harm children, or grown folks either to read. In the good time coming, when Christian charity shall bear some sort of proportion to sectarian zeal, we hope and believe it will be so thought. The Bible is older than the seats, and we trust, is destined to outlive all their controversies.

We have rarely seen this question handled in a nobler, better spirit than that which guides the remarks of the *Evening Journal*. If that spirit prevailed more universally there would be more Bible reading, and its influence would be more generally diffused. And we pray the reflecting and thoughtful to bear in mind, that those who study various translations of the Bible are less apt to incline to evil than those who read none."

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.—To any one who, but a few months since, had witnessed the great and interesting efforts on the part of the agents of the Protection Insurance Co. at Milledge—*their eagerness in soliciting new policies—their distribution in all our hotels and other public places of handbills done up in expensive gilt frames, and the words "PROTECTION" and "\$1,000,000, CAPITAL," conspicuous in type as are the commissioned officers in a regimental militia muster—their self-complimentary advertisements inserted in almost every daily, semi-weekly and weekly journal of respectable standing in the country; it would have appeared that this company was the most solvent and responsible one in the Union. It now appears that at the very time these extra exertions to extend its business were being made, the "PROTECTION" was verging into a state of hopeless and irredeemable insolvency. We need not say that failure in this instance, where it was least expected, has shaken the confidence of the community in insurance companies generally.*

The fate of the Protection company, together with that of other mammoth organizations of the kind which have exploded within the last few years renders it imperatively necessary that the present mode conducting insurance companies should be remedied, or else such institutions should be dismounted, or else such institutions should be dismounted. It is time our State Legislatures should interpose their authority and check the further progress of ad civil, which, had the public interest been consulted, would have been arrested long ago. Let insurance companies, like our banks, be required at stated periods to make aware statements of their actual condition and resources; or else they will continue to declare enormous dividends to their stockholders from year to year, and finally, defraud the public by announcing their own insolvency, whenever they *choose* to be profitable.—Kentuckian.

A Lady Philanthropist.—Mrs. Ames, as sitting in her front room, when she saw approaching Mrs. Armstrong, a very public spirited lady, who took a wonderful interest in all reforms and benevolent enterprises, especially those undertaken for people at a distance.

My dear Mrs. Ames, she commenced, I am the agent of a sewing circle just established, the object of which is to provide suitable clothing for the children in Patagonia. I am told that they are in the habit of going about in a state of nature, which you know is dreadful to contemplate. Perhaps they are used to it.

But that is no reason why we shouldn't try to improve their condition. So we have agreed to hold a meeting two evenings in a week, with this object in view; will you join?

"I am afraid I can't. I should be obliged to neglect my own children, as I presume their mother belongs to some of these benevolent associations, and hasn't time to attend to her own children."

"Mrs. Ames asked her visitor, rising with indignation, 'do you mean to insult me?'

Insult you, was the astonished reply; of course not. What makes you think so?"

"Do you know who that boy is, of whom you speak?"

"No I don't but should like to."

"You would? Well I am, your curiosity shall be gratified. He is my son—George Washington Jackson Armstrong! What have you to say to that?"

"Say? why, nothing. Only it is unfortunate for the poor boy that he won't be a Patagonian."

Mrs. Armstrong, without a reply, swept out of the room with the majesty of a queen.

She is still canvassing for the sewing circle in behalf of the youthful Patagonians, while George Washington Jackson is permitted to roam at will through the streets, on condition that he will not venture in sight of Mrs. Ames window.

Moral—Philanthropy like charity should begin at home, though there is no occasion for its ending there.

—The Hon. Presley Ewing, member of Congress from the Logan district, died of Cholera, at the Mammoth Cave on Wednesday last.

R. S. HOPKINS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
PAYNE'S DEPOT, Scott Co.

THE advertiser would respectfully inform the citizens of Georgetown and Scott county, that having erected a new and commodious

WAREHOUSE,
at Payne's Depot on the Lexington and Frankfort railroad, he is prepared to receive and ship goods to or from Georgetown, Scott county, or else here. He has teams employed to transport goods to any point desired. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited; as no effort will be spared by him to give general satisfaction.

Sept. 14, 1854—27-51.

been pretty rigidly followed in the Southern States. It has there been quite a common occurrence for a lady to return from a shopping expedition with some small impertinence from some small clerk, to run to her husband with the story of her wrongs, and so get up a duel or a public cowhiding exhibition, and enjoy the distinction of being the town's talk for week or two.

While we were in Louisville, a lady went home and told her husband that a clerk had winked at her. The husband, who was a stout mechanic, laid down his plans, went and bought a cowhide, proceeded to the store, dragged the puny clerk into the street, and whipped him in presence of a crowd. It was the first time we knew that winking was a crime and our not to be winked at; and from the talk attending the affair, we concluded the lady could not be both sensible and modest woman—that she must be either a semi-idiot or no better than she should be. No woman of ordinary intelligence, who loved her husband or respected her, would ever carry away such a tale.

No virtuous woman could need such protection as these combats afford. There can be no danger of violence in such cases, and the small impertinence of a look or word a woman should scorn to see or hear, much less run to retail.

A fellow who thinks so little of himself that he would obtrude a knowledge of his own vileness upon the notice of a stranger is an object for pity and contempt; and we cannot understand how such a one can approach the sphere of an honorable woman near enough to excite other feelings than those of contempt and aversion.

The wish to avoid contact.—

BOOTS, SHOES & LEATHER.

E. G. WEBSTER,
No. 63 Pearl st.
between Walnut and Vine,
Cincinnati.

I HAVE just received Two Thousand cases of Boots and shoes suitable for Fall trade, with a large assortment of my own manufacture of Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes; will sell at low prices for cash, or short notes.

COUNTRY DEALERS are invited to call and examine my stock.

Sept. 29, 1854—29-3.

LEXINGTON & GEORGETOWN.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is now running his new and commodious

between Georgetown and Lexington on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The stage leaves Georgetown at 7 A. M. on each day.

Returning, leaves Lexington each day at 3 o'clock.

Each way 75 cents.

The stage can be hired for private excursions on every other day in the week.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

A. HAWKINS & Co.

Sept. 29, 1854—29-1.

PUBLIC SALE

OF IMPORTED

DURHAM CATTLE

Sheep, Hogs, Horse, &c.

(Imported by the Ky. Importing Company)

THE whole of the stock recently imported by the Kentucky Importing Company has arrived in Kentucky, in fine health and condition, and will be offered at public sale to the highest bidder.

ON THURSDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1854,

on the farm of Charles W. Innes, 10 miles north of Lexington, 10 miles west of Paris, and 8 miles east of George, on the road leading from Lexington to Cincinnati, consisting</

